

ENGLAND, FRANCE & INDO-CHINA.

The current number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains an interesting article on the above subject. Having sketched the history and present condition of Cambodia and Siam—the two central kingdoms of the Indo-China peninsula—and of the countries which flank them, Borneo, the West and Annam on the East, the writer enters into the proceedings of the French in Annam, and the hostilities with China which resulted therefrom; and which ended in peace being made by China agreeing to recognize the French protectorate over Annam. He points out that the result of all this is that at the present moment France has incorporated into her dominions the whole of Indo-China, extending upwards of 200 miles in length, from the Chinese province of Kwangtung to the frontiers of Cambodia. The writer then proceeds as follows:

As we have already said, French designs on Annam began in a desire to inflict a blow on the prosperity of England, and they were doubtless subsequently followed by the reported mineral wealth of the country. Later investigations have, however, thrown considerable doubts on the value of the coal and other mines; and unquestionably the difficulty of getting at them is so great, that under French auspices their practical value as they are represented to be, amounts to very little. In fact, the invasion of Annam is another instance of the invincible habit which the French have of undertaking arduous and difficult campaigns with light hearts begotten of ignorance. It is the policy of the French, and the conquest of a country defended by Oriental soldiers appears to be a matter of easy accomplishment. But never enters into their calculations that a country to be annexed must be won by a series of battles, and that the conquest of a country is a matter of easy accomplishment. But never enters into their calculations that a country to be annexed must be won by a series of battles, and that the conquest of a country is a matter of easy accomplishment.

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ing us, as it were, in a gentle slumber to the regions beyond the shadow of the tomb. The Fall Destroyer makes his first approach in many forms, but none are more favoured by him than that of a deadly foe now preying upon the very vitals of Modern Society. What is this foe? There are few among us who have not been or are now to some extent its victims. Would the reader know if he, too, is under the ban of this frightful scourge? Let him ask himself whether he experiences any of the following symptoms—

There are pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. The mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning; and there are feelings of dizziness. The appetite is poor, a sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth, there is a feeling as of a heavy load on the stomach, and sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but attended in the course of a few months with expectoration of a greenish colour. The sufferer feels constantly tired, and sleep seems to afford little rest. Nervousness, irritability, and self-doubts follow. When rising suddenly, there is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head. The bowels become constipated, the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes are tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high coloured, and a sediment appears on standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food—at times with a sour taste and at others with a sweet taste. This is often attended with palpitation of the heart or impaired vision, with spots before the eyes, and sometimes with a feeling of heat and cold. All of these symptoms are in true present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. Medical men have mistaken the nature of the malady. Its true name is Dyspepsia or Indigestion; while a cure, commonly to be found in Mother Syrup's Curative Syrup—a medicine which has won in both hemispheres a confidence founded only on its great virtues. The Syrup can be obtained from any chemist or medicine vendor, or from the proprietors, Messrs. J. W. & Co. (Limited), 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
YOUR PREPARATION IS AN EXCEPTION.
The Pharmacy, Regent Road,
Great Yarmouth, says: "I have used your medicine, and I should be glad to see it in every household. It is a great success. You can quite understand that I have not much opinion of what are called 'quack medicines,' which are generally sold all over the world, and I should be glad to see them swept out of existence with the broom of destruction. Your preparation, however, is an exception, and is undoubtedly useful. One of my brothers took it with considerable benefit; and to be candid with you, I only longed at him, and said, 'His faith had healed him.' I have very much enjoyed your medicine, and I am bound to say, that in spite of my prejudice and unbelief, it did me more good than anything else I have ever used. I have now, I think, taken it for a year, and I have never been so well as I am now. I have become weak, although I am considerably under fifty years of age. I mention my case to you, thinking it might be of some interest to you. I remain, faithfully yours, 'F. J. Lizard, Pat. Med. Vendor.'

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